BOOTH'S THEATER. - "Enoch Arden." Edwin BEYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—English Opera: "Mari-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- " Article 47." OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Humpty Dumpty" Remod-

UNION SQUARE THEATER,-"Fortunio," Oates's THEATER COMIQUE.-"Chicago." WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Long Strike."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.- Summer Night's Con-SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, at 1

Business Notices.

THE NATIONAL [ELGIN] WATCH CO. PLEGIN WAYON Co.—Gents: I am a civil and topographical such have been in the employ of the Government for the past two season have been in the employ of the Government for the past two season making recommonstance and carplacations of the "Western withs." In de-terming littless and lountimite, you are undombtedly aware of the val-termingle littless and lountimite, you are undombtedly aware of the val-

scenning latitude and longitume, you are of tractions of sections of fractions of sections.

The U. S. Regineer's Bureau furnished us, among other instruments three chrossocieties, two ship and one English nocket chromometer (asi to have cost \$400 in London). From solar and stellar observations we determine time simuost oday; the rate of one of the ship chromometer keeping sidereal time was very uniform and satisfactory, while that the other two was curpossed by core of your Raymond movements in the other two was curpossed by core of your Raymond movements of the other two was curpossed by core of your Raymond movements.

Boston. I neution this because I have a feeling of pride in America Raymond movements.

S. H. Kino.

BELFAST GINGER ALE. Superior to the Imported.

Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,

In THE WITNESS of to-day there is a very interesting letter from Rev. Newman Hall of London, describing the Protestant Churches of Rome, which he had just visited in company with

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS for making Roof Beer, one of the pleasantest and healthinst beverages known, is mad-from this extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommen a slike to the invalid as well as to the enjoyment of those in good health deneral Depot, 302 Hudson-sk. Sold by all druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the verid. Instantaneous, harmless, purfect. Applied at Factory, No. 16 found-st. Sold everywhere. CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, all dis-

ARTIFICIALITIES-PALMER'S LIMBS. Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders Dancing, Ball Badgas. Jan Everdell, 362 Broadway. Established 1840. Uneasy hes the head that refuses to use

HARVEY FIRE,

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Bassan-st, New-York.

The CHESAPRAKE AND ORIO RAILBOAD, connecting tide-water por with the principal Cities of the Western States, is now nearly completed and will soon be in thorough operation as one of the great Trunk Lines

Among the New-York Directors of the Company are WM. H. ASPINWARI, JONAS G. CLARK. DAVID STEWART, President, C. P. HUNTINGTON.

Trustees of the Bondholders, PHILO C. CALBOUN. We have for sale, on behalf of the Company, the remainder of their

SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS, secured by mertgage on the whole railroad line, equipment, franchise &c., worth \$30,000,000. Principal relocmable, in coin, 1890; interes payable, also in gold, May and November. Denominations \$1,000 \$508, and \$100, Connon or Registered. Price 94 and accrued interest Full information firmished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and the BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RATERGAD COMPANY, receive depocits, and allow interest on alances, make collections, issue certificates of deposit, and do a general

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WREELY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. A dvertising Rates.

Danly Tribung, 80c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 and \$5 per line.

Weekly Tribune, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line,

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune, New-York.

TRIBUNE Advertisers residing up town may are the melves the journey down-town by leaving thei advertisements with Mr. Brown, at No. 54 West Thirty second-st., or at No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., opposit Grand Opera House. Mr. Brown receives advertise ments up to 8 p. m., at the regular office rates.

Advertisers in Brooklyn will find it very convenient to leave their advertisements at No. 111 Ful-ton-st., at the junction of Fulton and Main-st. The office is open till 5 p. m.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

An American vessel has been seized while fishing in Canadian waters. - The Mexican Government forces have again defeated the insurgents, and taken Monterey. — Jan Rudolf Thorbecke, an eminent

The Senste spent the day in debate on the Southern Mail Contractors bill, without any action. - The House was not in session. === The President has issued an Amneaty Proclamation under the late act of Congress. The election in Oregon, Tuesday, resulted favorably to the Republicans. - The New-Hampshire Logisla-

ture met yesterday. - The Philadelphia Convention was organized by the choice of Judge Settle of Wilson's chances for Vice-Presidential nomination lead. The eight-hour strikes continue with increased ac-

tivity. - Horace Greeley spoke at the Packard' Business College anniversary meeting. ==== The Re formed General Synod began its annual meeting in Brooklyn. - The Kings County Liberal Republica

Our London letter contains some intelligent comment upon the attitude of the English Press on the subject of the Supplemental Article, which throws a good deal of light upon the later news received by Cable.

It seems likely that the great speech of Mr. Sumner is to make his colleague the candidate for Vice-President on the Grant ticket. It has so shaken the loyalty of the Administration party in New-England that Mr. Wilson's nomination is said to be necessary to save Massachusetts, and Mr. Colfax is the vicarious sacrifice for the faults of Gen. Grant.

Wise counsels seem likely to prevail in Louisiana. The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conferences promise to result in an equitable division of the State offices between the best men of each party. The Liberal Republicans will have the Governor and Auditor, the Democrats Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent of Education, and the Reform party the Secretary of State and Attorney-General. By this reasonable compromise the Liberal of the State, and a delegation to Baltimore pledged to Greeley and Brown.

All possible circumstances are combining to prevent any restoration of friendly relations between the United States and England. Earl Russell's wrath, Mr. Fish's caprices, Mr. Gladstone's apprehensions, and Mr. Disracli's ambition all conspire to cover the situation with doubt. And accident comes in at this moment | to the lowest point it has ever reached in our to help the muddle. An American vessel, owned in Gloucester, was seized last week at Republicans have resolved that he shall be Trinity Bay, charged with unlawful fishing, and taken to Quebec as a prize. It will be reasons they protest that the faction which Impossible to prevent this untoward incident does his will at Philadelphia is not a reprefrom having an undue influence upon our re- sentation of the intelligent Republican masses,

lations with England. The two live halibut of the En ola C. have the possibility of high historical distinction before them.

The struggle of the eight-hour strikers with their employers begins to grow ominously bitter. Two thousand men marched, yesterday, to Steinway & Sons' factory, and force of numbers, though without actual violence, compelled the mechanics employed there to stop work. Other minor demonstrations of the same kind were made, and in two or three cases boisterous strikers were arrested and locked up. It is to be hoped that the workmen, who have thus far conducted their movement with creditable moderation, will studiously avoid all riotous outbreaks, which cannot do them good, but must work them serious harm.

It seems after all that there were a few honest and sanguine men who accepted the mandate of delegate to Philadelphia under the belief that the Convention was to be a deliberative body, meeting to select the best and most available candidates. It has only required a day to convince some of them of their mistake. Gov. Pierpont of West Virginia, finding that the Convention was to be run as a mere machine in the interest of Gen. Grant, has formally resigned his place in his delegation, not wishing to participate in a nomination which his conscience will not allow him to support-a stinging commentary upon the ossification of the party which prevents the play of any sincere or independent thought within the organization.

The new act making changes in the taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, with the alterations in the Tariff, may be estimated as effecting a reduction of upward of \$50,000,000 in the revenue. As regards tobacco, the suggestion of Commissioner Douglas has been followed, and a uniform tax of 20 cents per pound will take the place of 16 and 32 cents, now paid on chewing and smoking tobacco, respectively. The tax on distilled spirits is increased from 50 to 70 cents per gallon. The revenue districts are to be reduced, while the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be practically the disburser of rewards to informers. The bill, on the whole, contains many judicious changes, but leaves an important work undone in not abolishing the Income Tax.

THE CONVENTION.

Four years ago a Convention of the Republican party nominated Gen. Grant for President of the United States. There had been a great deal of previous discussion, and many who doubted his fitness for civil affairs, or preferred other persons to this inexperienced officer, had opposed the selection with considerable energy. But when it became evident that the majority wished for Grant, dissension ceased; the choice of the Convention was unanimously accepted; and those who had objected to his nomination worked with all their might to elect him. There had been a fair interchange of views, and it was admitted on all sides to be reasonable that the deliberate judgment of the leaders of the party and the vast majority of the voters should overrule the personal preferences of the objectors.

Yesterday a Convention met in Philadelphia

to nominate Gen. Grant again. But this is

not like the former gathering, an assemblage

of delegates from the whole Republican party. Practically, everybody who wants a new candidate is excluded from this body. There has been no such thing, inside the party, as a free and frank discussion of the President's claims to reëlection, but the task of dictating the action of the Convention was taken in hand by a knot of professional managers long ago, and whoever ventured to dissent from their resolution was instantly excommunicated. Those who believed that Gen. Grant had been department of the Government with cor ruption, that he had prolonged discord in the outh, that his Administration had been extravagant, that under the rule of his Military Ring a contempt for law had been introduced into the executive branch of the Government, and the fundamental principles of Republicanism had been imperiled, were not allowed to be heard in support of a change of candidates; but mountebanks like Nye, and pretentious persons like Conkling, assumed to read them out of the party and consign them to the limbo of political heretics. The consequence is a great and growing schism, and the "National Convention" no longer represents the historic party which carried us through the war for freedom and equal rights, but a mere faction, fighting for a man, not a principle, and ruled by a little army of Civil Service appointees. We miss from its counsels nearly all the leaders who made the early career of the party illustrious. We miss Charles Sumner, who has been for a quarter of a century the apostle of Republican ideas; Carl Schurz, who is to-day the most brilliant Republican orator; Lyman Trumbull, one of the foremost Republican statesmen and jurists; Adams, the ablest and most cultivated of Republican diplomatists. In their places we have Pomeroy and Chandler and Flanagan, Thomas Murphy and Charles S. Spencer. Of the journalists who had more to do with the formation and success of the party than even the politicians, almost every one of eminence is absent. For White, and Medill, and Halstead, and Bowles, and Godwin, and Bryant, and Greeley, we have the editors of The New-York Times and The New-York Standard, and many a score of village publicists

who swell their income from post-offices and assessorships with the profits of a country It is preposterous to pretend that a separation like this can be the result of personal jealousies and disappointments. The Republican party proved its willingness in 1868 to sacrifice individual preferences for the common good; and if the Liberals in 1872 are not willing to be dragooned into voting as Gen. Grant dictates, it is because experience has shown the misgivings with which they regarded him four years ago to have been well-founded. Republicans secure the solid Democratic vote He has proved himself incompetent as a civil administrator. He has developed a shameless disregard of constitutional restraints and an alarming fondness for personal government. He has surrounded himself with corrupt favorites and demoralized the public service by improper appointments. He has femented discord in the party, and the antics of his henchmen in Congress have degraded the legislative branch history. For these and other reasons the true their leader no longer. For these and other

allegiance, and will not be obeyed by the people in November.

THE DEFENSE OF THE RING.

The decision of Judge Hogeboom in the cases of Tweed, Connolly, and Fields yesterday announced is one of the most important successes gained for the people in their determined crusade against the Ring. It is particularly encouraging at this time, since it signalizes the renewal of the prosecution of the Ring rogues, which many people had begun to fear had been abandoned. It is clear that the Ring, after all its bravado and boasts that it had an ample defense, has no mind to be tried if delays can possibly prevent it, unless it be in courts under its own control and under prosecution by officers of its own creation. Happily all cannot avoid the issue by resigning as Judge Cardozo did, or by running away as Connolly and Woodward and the lesser burglars of the Controller's office have done; and some day there will be a conclusion to the suits against Tweed, Connolly, Ingersoll, and Fields, just renewed at Albany. Much legal verbiage in the reports of the hearing of the demurrer, which in lieu of their "ample defense" the Ring criminals have presented, serves to complicate the issue just tried, and it is not so clear as it should be to the general public what singular claims the Ring has set up. We endeavor to make this plain to all. The fight just ended was upon the point

whether the Ring criminals shall be prosecuted by the Corporation Counsel of this city, whom it is notorious they own, or by the Bureau of Municipal Correction, whose counsel have detected and indicted them; and whether they shall be tried in courts whose Judges the Ring created for its own purposes, or in those of districts in which the baneful political influence of Tweed has not been felt. The question presented was whether Richard O'Gorman's sham suit or the earnest one of Charles O'Conor should be tried. The ground was boldly assumed at Albany, and we suppose, in spite of this reverse, will be reiterated in the 10 per cent on all articles composed of Supreme Court, that the State has no interest in recovering the stolen money of this county, and hence that the Attorney-General of the whole State has no right to institute proceedings in the name of all the people to recover millions filched from only a part. In this extraordinary claim, which common sense repudiates, whatever common law may decree, the Corporation Counsel himself concurred, and somewhat intrusively demanded from the Court that the right of prosecution be confided absolutely to him. If he had appeared at Albany as Tweed's counsel he could not have done better (though happily ineffective) service to the man he seems anxious that only he himself should prosecute. Thus every in fluence that Tweed could command, as well as every argument that his counsel could advance and every quibble they could devise, were employed to transfer these suits from the hands of O'Conor to those of O'Gorman, and from courts where Tweed's influence is not felt to those in which his nod or frown affects every decision.

It is easy to see that the whole people, who are really the prosecutors in these suits, would decide with Judge Hogeboom that this brazen demurrer to avoid a plea and trial was totally untenable; and there is no doubt as to which of the two men they would prefer to trust with the conduct of the cases. To be plain, all New-York recognizes that any prosecution of Tweed by Mr. O'Gorman in any court of this county or district would be a legal farce-an insult to which the people and press of New-York would not patiently submit. Of course the suits will be carried by the Ring to the Supreme Court, and perhaps thence to the Court of Appeals, with the object of gaining time if the defendants is a mystery; and they appear to fight for it with no well-defined purpose trusting, apparently, that something will turn unfaithful to his trust, that he had filled every up unexpectedly to save them. Twenty days are given them to answer the complaints or appeal. We trust they will be promptly prosecuted whenever they consent to try issues of fact. In the mean time they cannot hope for much relief from the Supreme Court, to which they will now, doubtless, appeal.

FLOWERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The enthusiasm which we promised for Philadelphia does not fail. There has never been a more loyal Convention. The office-holders and candidates strive with each other for the sake of proving themselves stronger Grant men than any of their neighbors. There is no semblance of deliberation-no pretense of anything like free choice. They come to recommend themselves to power by showing devotion to Gen. Grant, and the only struggle is to be first in uttering the commonplaces of eulogy which all have prepared. The speeches thus far made at the Convention are not likely to make any permanent addition to the political literature of the time. They have no significance. unless perhaps in their unconscious admissions. Thus Mr. McMichael said that Gen. Grant bad so many privations during the war that the people are willing that he shall spend the period of his Presidency "with horses and cigars and sea-side loiterings," and they intend to give him four years more for the same diversions. This is franker language than could be possible in any convention of free men. It is probably the first time it was ever seriously proposed to give any man the Presidency for his own amusement. Mr. Logan made a proposition which would be still more startling if anybody attached any meaning to what the gallant General says. He proposed that the country should say to Gen. Grant, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faith-"ful over a few things, we will make thee "ruler over many." The few things are the matters now within the control of the President; and Mr. Logan would like to widen the sphere of Executive control. Ruler over many -will the Honorable John explain what are the many things over which he wishes his new master to be made ruler? But perhaps he meant nothing at all. The quotation came into his head, and he used it to exercise his fine voice. But if this were the case, the whole Convention was equally careless or ignorant of the meaning of words, for it received Mr. Logan's daring suggestion with cheers. Gen. Logan was not alone in his suggestions

of widened rule for the President. Mr. Morton also claimed for him vast and far-reaching powers. He wanted "a bold, strong Government, to protect our fellow-citizens absolutely, just as we insist on the protection of the lives and liberty of American citizens in foreign lands." It is generally supposed that an American citizen is entitled to some protection under his State laws, in ordinary times, without any interference of Mr. Morton's 'bold, strong government." Mr. Morton

has no authority to command Republican he holds and constantly expresses imperial views of the relation of the General Government to the States. His simile in this instance is unfortunate. The Federal Government can afford no protection to a citizen abroad except by diplomatic representations, or by war. We believe he does not propose any such means of interference with our domestic statute law. Besides, if that "bold, strong government" of which he is so fond can afford no more protection to people at home than it does to citizens abroad, we hope, in the interest of public safety, that it may never be called upon to protect us. The safest man to shoot, or hang, or imprison, on the face of the earth to-day, is an American citizen away from his own country.

Gen. Oglesby of Illinois made a diverting but obscure speech. He described the grief that tore his bosom "when a Senator from the noble State that rocked the early cradle of liberty pronounced against Grant the insulting sentence that he had been once a tan-'ner." As Senator Wilson was the Senator who said it, this unkind attack must have been made in the interest of some rival candidate for the Vice-Presidency. But we fail to see the insult in Mr. Wilson's statement. Gen. Grant was a tanner, and though it may tear Mr. Oglesby's bosom to hear the matter referred to, it will rend the hearts of all tanners still worse to hear that the very name is called an insult. But we forgive the Governor's snobbish objection to tan-bark for the sake of the brilliant bit of characterization with which it was followed. He said "Grant has been an enigma 'from birth." The American people think so too, and propose to treat him like other insoluble conundrums-give him up.

THE NEW TARIFF. It is gratifying to have at length the text of the Tariff bill, for in the recent confused legislation there was reason to fear that Congress might make many ill-considered changes. The principal reduction of the Tariff is, of course. made in the section which lowers the duties wool, cotton, the metals, paper, indiarubber, glass, and leather; as well as on the raw materials used in such manufactures. This measure evinces an unskillful manner of regulating duties, and is almost without parallel in the fiscal history of any other nation. It acts unequally, for while some branches of the different industries will not be materially affected, others, as ironsmelting and wool-producing, will suffer, and ought not to have again to experience the instability of the Tariff. The additions to the free list seem on the whole judicious, consisting mainly of commodities used in the arts or in medicine which we do not produce at home. The duty on bituminous coal has been reduced from \$1 50 to 75 cents per tuna change which will put to a practical test the Free Trade assumption that the price of both the home and foreign product is enhanced to the full amount of the existing duty.

Salt in bulk is to pay in future 8 cents instead of 18 per 100 pounds, while in bags it will pay 12 instead of 24 cents. This change will remove a convenient pretext for assailing the whole policy of Protection, and ought to secure a valuable industry from constant misrepresentation. That salt will be sold to the great bulk of our people at less prices than formerly is not probable, for experience proves that it has advanced in price in proportion as its manufacture was retarded by unrestrained foreign competition. Considering that Congress was in no mood to give due care to industrial legislation, and was determined to make a heavy reduction, it is fortunate, on the whole, that there is so little to complain of in the present bill, which is as near an approach to preserving the present nothing else. But how delay is now to help Tariff as was consistent with a diminished

RATIFICATIONS.

terday that the meeting on Monday evening was "a more emphatic ratification than that of Grant in 1868 or of Lincoln in 1864." Gen. Grant was nominated without any serious opposition, and the great meeting to ratify the choice of the Convention was held at Cooper Institute on the 27th of May. The usual party machinery was extensively employed to make an imposing demonstration, and a long list of speakers was advertised, including the names of several popular orators. By contrast, however, with the meeting of this week there would not appear to have been any extraordinary enthusiasm. The Institute of course was filled, and there was the usual applause and cheering; but of strictly popular manifestations there were absolutely none. Mr. Charles S. Spencer presided over the meeting. Gen. John Cochrane, of whom The Times now entertains the most contemptuous opinion, made the principal address, and the only other speakers were Chauncey M. Depew, Major James Haggerty, and L. H. Chandler of Virginia. There was no outside meeting, and a full report of the proceedings occupied only two and a half columns in THE TRIBUNE.

The ratification of Mr. Lincoln's second nomination in 1864 was held at Cooper Institute, June 15. Mr. Spencer presided on this occasion also. Mr. Henry J. Raymond made an excellent speech, and was followed by ex-Governor Wright of Indiana and Mr. S. Matthews of Baltimore. There was no necessity for outside stands, and three or four columns. much shorter and narrower than those we now use, were ample for the account of all that was said and done. There was certainly no more than the customary enthusiasm evoked at all political gatherings of this nature.

The meeting on Monday was managed by no clubs and stimulated by no expenditure of money; yet our readers know how far it exceeded its two predecessors. The people came in throngs to testify their sympathy with the Liberal cause and its candidates, and not only was the hall filled to overflowing, but crowds gathered around the platforms in the square in far greater numbers than the best speaker's voice could reach, and at times seemed to block the streets about the Institute. It was estimated that as many as twelve or fifteen thousand people took part in this imposing demonstration. We printed twenty-four broad columns of the speeches, and even then could not find room for all. The public can draw its own conclusions from the contrast.

THE LEGISLATURE AND NEW-YORK CITY. We publish to-day a careful summary of the laws passed by the present Legislature which specially affect the City of New-York. In regard to the finances of the city and county, the Legislature has acted with good intentions and according to the best knowledge within its reach. It is to be regretted that the increase of the debt of the corporation cannot be stopped for

may be done by requiring money for special RENOMINATION CONVENTION objects to be raised by taxation instead of by the issue of bonds according to the present pernicious custom. Had the Legislature, however, increased the tax-rate so as to provide the money required for extending the distribution of Croton water, improving the parks and the half a score of other objects for which the issue of bonds is still authorized, it would have had no thanks for its trouble. This is a

own citizens, if it ever is accomplished. Unfortunately, there seems to be everywhere a mania for running into debt. Counties want authority to issue bonds for every new courthouse, jail, or alms-house they are required to build. It already costs this city one-half as much to pay the annual interest on its indebtedness as to meet all the ordinary expenses of government. With an interest charge of over \$8,000,000, we still see the Controller inviting proposals every month for fresh bonds. Aside from the sums required to meet the deficiencies under the old Tammany government, the Legislature, to its credit, authorized the issue of bonds for only two objects; but the opportunities for this sort of extravagance under laws passed in 1870 and 1871 are ample enough.

As illustrating the growing wealth and magnitude of corporations and associations, it is interesting to note that a dozen companies of various kinds have obtained leave to increase their capital or enlarge their business. Several charitable and religious societies have found it necessary to have their charters amended so as to allow them to hold property far exceeding in value the amount to which they were originally limited. On the other hand, there has been no lavish distribution of the public money among private charities and sectarian establishments, such as we have been accustomed to witness in previous years. Two rapid transit charters have been granted, two street railroad extensions authorized, and one street railroad franchise has been revived. This is all that has been saved from the wreck in which three or four dozen schemes of a similar kind went down.

Want of space yesterday compelled the omission of a full report of the proceedings at the Sixth District Court-house over the contracts whose payment, but for THE TRIBUNE'S exposures, would doubtless have been ordered before this, without consultation with the tax-payers and property-owners who have to foot the bills for worthless pavements laid by contractors who charged such rumous rates that they could pay the bribes demanded by the Ring and still make a profit. Fortunately some of the other papers which have heretofore neglected to expose and thus prevent this threatened swindle, while devoting whole pages to the relation of stories of fraud taken from ancient histories of the Brooklyn and Tammany Rings, found room for a fuller report than we could give. Their readers were, therefore, able to enjoy a revelation of those distinguished legal luminaries, Judge George G. Barnard and his Gratz Coleman, in a new light. It appears from the testimony of one "Rocky" Moore, at one time dear to the heart of Tweed, that it was habitual for George and his Gratz to stand in threatening attitude over the "Boss" and compel him to award contracts to their friends, the highest bidders, to the neglect of his own, who were the lowest bidders. The story lacks probability in one respect. We can readily imagine Barnard and his Gratz always ready with an injunction, but that Tweed should be frightened at what he generally had manufactured to order at the shortest notice and at any hour of the night or day by the Judge who carried Chambers about with him, is a little incredible. Mr. Tweed's terror certainly must have been assumed to deceive that friend of his bosom, Mr. Moore.

Mr. Sumner has been roundly abused for his speech against Gen. Grant, but not otherwise answered, save on one point. A great outery is raised by his enemies that he has been convicted of deliberate falsehood in his repetition of a remark made to him by Mr. Stanton. We fail to see it. It is shown that Mr. Stanton dil undoubtedly make repeated references to Gen. Grant in his speeches. In the conversation which Mr. Sumner reports Mr. Stanton said: "I spoke, but I never introduced the We did not exaggerate when we said yes- name of Gen. Grant. I spoke for the Republican party and the Republican cause." The most that can be charged against Mr. Sumner is, that what he reports Mr. Stanton as saying on his death-bed does not accord with Mr. Stanton's speeches. It is at least as probable that the dying man's memory would fail him as that Mr. Sumner's has, and it is perfectly well known that Mr. Stanton was not in the habit, in private conversation, of indulging in warm eulogy of Gen. Grant.

We in New-York are not so good as we should be, but really we are not so bad as some people think us. Here is The Montreal News informing its readers that " every one in New-York appears to carry a revolver." But New-York, it seems, is, after all, no worse than the rest of the country, for The News propounds the following grave conundrum: "We wish some commentator on the Constitution of the United States would explain why, as a general rule, every one in the Republic deems it his duty to carry revolver." The best answer which we can give to this is, that every one in the Republic does n't deem it his duty to carry a revolver; or, if it is so deemed, it is a duty which a majority of our citizens habitually neglect.

Various are the methods adopted in England of preventing as many deaths by starvation as possible. We see notice of a charitable society established at Cardiff under the superintendency of a Dr. Sheen, the object of which is to give poor invalids a good dinner for half a penny. The table is spread on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, all the year round, at high noon. Each dinner consists of 5 oz. of roasted meat, hot, 6 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of beer, or 12 oz. of bread without beer, and 1 pound of potatoes. The recipient, to save his feelings, is allowed to pay half a penny-the main expenses are met by a subscription. This is as good a way of giving as any, if giving be absolutely necessary.

Figures are always used to express the extent of social evils; but they are used so constantly that they have ceased to be impressive. In the United Kingdom, last year, duty was paid on 25,114,201 proof gallons of British spirits, amounting at 10s. per gallon to over £12,557,105; and nearly the whole of these spirits were consumed in the United Kingdom. The trade in beer and spirits in England is simply enormous. In London alone there are 6,222 publicans; in Liverpool, 2,081. The brewers last year consumed 40,626,690 bushels of malt, and in all 50,724,086 bushels of malt were made. These are startling facts; but all together they do not preach so impressive a temperance lecture as the spectacle of one drunken person.

The poor dogs must be having a hard time of it in Ripley, Ohio. "One hundred and forty mad dogs," it is reported, "have been killed there within a week." This is absurd. One hundred and forty dogs may have been killed, but considering how slowly the disease of hydrophobia develops itself, it is impossible that so large a number should have all been mad at the same time in one small town. However, Ripley will be congratulated by many on getting rid of the animals, whether they were mad

A Grant paper, belittling the Greeley ratification meeting, says, " 'Gend John Cochrane was the most prominent man who could be got to preside." But at he Grant ratification meeting in 1868, this same 'Gen.' John Cochrane" vas the most prominent man who could be got to speak (though many others were announced), and the most prominent man who does not speak of exceptional cases; few years by wholesome laws. This could be got to preside was "Col." Charles S. Spencer. | And can you ever get another that will carry ou

Continued from Pirst Page. of them combined, we shall go forth conquering and to

After the election of temporary secretaries, the follow-After the election of temporary secretaries, the following Committee on Credentials was announced:

Alabama, —; Arkansas, J. H. Johnson; California, Thomas Fallon; Connecticut, J. D. Frary; Delaware, Benjamin Burton; Florida, J. H. Armstrong; Georgia, Edwin Belcher; Illimois, J. F. Alexander; Indiana, M. L. Bandy; Iowa, Isaae Pendleton; Kentucky, Samusi Casey; Louisiana, Morton R. M. Smith; Maine, J. E. Butler; Maryland, Alex, Randall; Massachusetts, E. B. Stoddard; Michigan, James E. Stone; Minnesota, D. H. Goodsell; Mississippi, Edwin Hall; Missouri, Geo. A. Moser; Nebraska, John Roberts; Nevada, C. C. Sephenson; New-Hampshire, Dexter Richards; New-Jorsey, Geo. Wurtz, New-York, Ed. W. Foster; North Carolina, James C. Hillyer; Ohio, Griffith Ellis; Oregon, H. Smith; Jennsylvania, L. D. Shoemaker; South Carolina, S. A. Wales; Tennessee, R. B. Butler; Texas, W. A. Sailor; Vermont, Geo. W. Grandy; Virginia, Robert Norton; West Virginia, Geo. Edwards; Wisconsin, Joseph G. Thorpe; Arizona, John Titus; Colorado, Jerome B. Chafter; District of Columbia, John T. Cool; Idaho, E. J. Curtis; Montana, Lucius B. Church; New-Mexico, Wm. Preedom; none named from Dakota and Utah because of contesting delegations; Washington, S. Garfielde; Wyoming, J. W. Donnallon.

Following is the Committee on Permanent Organizang Committee on Credentials was announced reform which must be accomplished by our

COMMITTEES.

Following is the Committee on Permanent Organiza

tion;
Alabams, Isaac Hymer; Arkansas, J. M. Johnson;
California, F. K. Shattuck; Connecticut, B. Bent; Delaware, John C. Clark; Florida, F. N. Wisket; Geofkia, J. F. Long; Hilmols, E. Emery; Indiana, George K. Steebe; Iowa, A. K. Anderson; Kansas, Josiah Kellogg; Kontucky, John B. Bruner; Louisiana, W. Robinson; Maine, Hiram Bilss, ir; Maryland, John Ensor; Massachusetta, F. Johnson; Michigan, James S. Barney; Minnesota, A. E. Rice; Missiasippi, A. K. Davies; Missouri, E. O. Stannard; Nebraska, John D. Neligh; Nevada, Geo. M. Sabin; New-Hampshire, D. Barnard; New-Jersey, Levi D. Gerard; New-York, J. N. Hungerford; North Carolina, Joseph H. Paris; Ohto, W. H. Van Voorhees; Organ, Meyer Harst; Pennsylvania, Charles Albright; Rhode Island, William D. Brayton; South Carolina, W.B. Nash; Tennessee, William Y. Elliot; Texas, W. E. Ellet; Vermont, George Wilkins; Virginia, John A. Harman; West Virginia, John E. Sly; Wisconsin, Thad. C. Pound. Arizona named James H. Toole; Colorado, George M. Chilcott; Idaho, J. E. Ford; the District of Columbia, A. R. Sbeppard; Montana, J. B. Church; and Wyomnia, on Peoc.

On a call of States, the following Committee on Reso

ultioug was chosen:

Alabama, R. M. Ruggles; Arkansas, W. H. Tracy; California, J. H. Whittington; Connecticut, Gen. J. R. Hawley; Delaware, Henry F. Packles; Floridia, J. W. Johnson; Georgia, D. A. Waiker; Illinois, Herman Roster; Iodiana, Charles Kins; Iowa, William Vanderveer; Kansas, John C. Carpenter, Kentucky, James Speed; Louisiana, John Ray; Maine, L. P. Pullen; Maryland, Thomas A. Spence; Massachusetts, J. D. Cogswell; Michigan, W. A. Howard; Minnesots, W. E. Hicks; Mississippi, John R. Lynch; Missouri, John H. Stover; Nebraska, John B. Weston; Nevada, L. H. Head; New-Hampshire, Osborn Kay; New-York, Joseph N. Matthews; North Carolina, N. W. Hood; Ohio, R. B. Hayes; Oregon, H. R. Kincarde; Tennsylvania, G. W. Scoffeid; Rhode Island, William Goddard; South Carolina, R. B. Elliot; Tennessee, A. J. Ricky; Texas, J. W. Talbot; Vermont, Col. Ed. Daniels; West Virginia, Thomas B. Swann; Wisconsin, Thomas Allen; Colorado, Jerone B. Chaflee; District of Columbia, A. R. Sheppard; Idaho, E. J. Cartis; Montana, W. F. Sanders; Wyoming, J. W. Donnallon. A motion was made that the Territories be called for members of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Agreed to. Arizona named James H. Toole; Colorado, George M. Chilcott; Idaho, J. E. Ford; the District of Columbia, A. R. Sheppard; Montana, J. B. Church, and Wyoming, G. W. Comey. lutions was chosen:

GEN. LOGAN AND GERRITT SMITH. Gen. John A. Logan having appeared in one of the boxes, was loudly called upon for a speech, and came forward amid great applause and addressed the Couvention. He did not think, however, that this was a proper time or place for him to make a speech. He remarked that if the people could have witnessed the enthusiasm of the Convention at the name of Gen. Grant, it would gladden their hearts. After four years of trial, there was more enthusiasm for Gen. Grant, than when his name was first presented for the Presidency. It only proved that he had done well and deserved the enconium, "Well done, good and faithful scrwant; thou hast been faithful over a fow things, we will make thee ruler over many." [Loud cheers, amid which Gen. Logan retired.] Loud calls were made for Senator Morton, who was in a proscenium box. Mr. Spencer, at the instruction of the New-York delegation, called upon their oldest and most venerable members to speak for them to the Convention. He referred to the Hon. Gerrit Smith. [Great applianse, and calls for Smith.] The band struck up "Hail to the Chairman presented aim amid cheers. Mr. Smith sand the time has nearly come when the American people will again choose their President. Who shall it be it [Voices—"Grant."] I think I agree with you, because Grant has been the savior of the country, and has blessed it in peace. He referred to Grant's memorable services when the nation almost despaired of success in the war, and stated his persistent policy which achieved the final victory and the surrender of the Rebels. Grant had blessed the country, and now we want to give him time to finish his work by crushing Karant had blessed the negro. Having proved a good President once, he will make a good one for another term. Just as Lincoln, the second savior of the country, he redected, so also will Grant, the third savior of the country, be redected. He told how signally had failed all efforts to show him corrupt in anything. He may have made some mistakes, but he is homest, true and pure. We want Grant four years longer, until the anti-slavery battle shall have been entirely fought to the final triumph in the great struggle. [Cheers.]

Cries far Senator vention. He did not think, however, that this was a proper time or place for him to make a speech. He ro-

He said he saw evidence here of victory in Novem. ber; the enthusiasm here was not manufactured, it was spontaneous. great mission of taking care of the interests of this country. It is not a worshiper of men. It holds tast to principles, not men. We only do honor to the pioneers of Republican principles, only so long as they are true to the cause. When a pioneer falls he falls

interest and the cases. A mean child was a certain ancients used to claim the right to kill; just we certain ancients used to claim the right to kill; just we certain ancients used to claim the right to kill; just we certain ancients used to claim the right to kill; just we certain ancients used to claim the right to kill their own offspring; [Laupher and crise of "Greeley."] Now we deny the paternity, but if we were to admit it we should deny their murderous conclusions. He urged upon the party the daty to improve the credit and finances of the country. We shall bring it up to the highest standard by further faithful and judicious administration and gradual reduction of the public debt. I may say in regard to the platform, it is sourcely meessary for this Convention to administration and platform, it is sourcely meessary for this Convention to administration and platform, it is sourcely necessary for this Convention to administration has aircady entered. [Cheers.] But our work is not done in regard to these great measures which have grown out of the war. It is for the Republican party to establish the Fourteenth and Fitteenth Atmendments (cheers)—to establish them in the Constitution—boyond peradventure, that they shall be creognized by all parties; that their shall be on any considerable party it he Republican party to establish foily the rights of the coiered men of this country. (Applause.) It is for the Republican party to establish foily the rights of the coiered men of this country. (Applause.) It is not done until they shall be conceded by all parties, and they shall have the full and free enjoyment of their rights in every portion of this country (applause), our work is not done until they shall be conceded by all parties, and they shall have the full underestable to any country of all their political but of all their civil rights of the country of all their political but of the country. It is not only of all their political but of the full they shall have the full color and the country. It hall a cove

operation, and that makes a party. Break down publican party, and what security will you hav